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Money Begins to Talk.

The sporting world begins to take notice of the political world. Odds of two to one on Hughes are offered, with no Wilson money in sight. In time, however, Wilson coin will probably be coaxed into view and action. Two to one is, as a rule, a tempting proposition.

Maine explains it. The returns from the Pine Tree state afford something definite to go upon.

For instance, if a man partial to "taking a chance" believes that a reunion of the republican party will insure the return of that party to power there is the Maine reunion to encourage the hope that reunion elsewhere will follow. Hence his willingness to demonstrate that he and his money are of the same opinion; and he permits his money to "talk" for him.

If a man thinks that the tariff is of great moment in the campaign, he remembers that Maine was the home of Blaine and Dingley, and reasons that as protection has shown itself a winner there it will show itself a winner elsewhere in November. And he also remembers that the democracy just now is trying to smuggle up to protection. So he is willing to bet that, as the choice is between the old friend, stanch and true, and the new convert, shy and unstable, the country will choose the former.

The issue of preparedness serves the same purpose. A sporting proposition is that as the republicans forced the President to abandon his opposition and join them in advocating an adequate national defense, the country at the polls will give the credit to the former. They found it first.

The sporting man is often well informed about matters outside of turf circles and card circles. He "takes the papers" and reads outside the sporting page. He does not pin his faith to the estimates of perambulating spellbinders, or to the enforced and professional claims of campaign managers. He would be a reckless gambler, indeed, if he did.

It is early yet. These odds on Hughes may go higher, and they may go lower. In the next two months some interesting seesawing may take place. Money is abundant, and sporting blood is as rich as ever. The "ponies" are about through for the season. Base ball is drawing to a close. The length of the war in Europe is not a sporting proposition. But politics is, and will soon be all that remains of a nature appealing to the world of chance. Both Hughes money and Wilson money in goodly quantities will probably soon be in evidence.

Thomas Edison and John Burroughs, now camping out together, are known the world over, not only as possessors of genius, but of gentle and philanthropic natures. In the rigors of campaign time, it is small wonder they took to the woods. They would not be harshly judged if they were to stay there until after election.

Possibly the railroads could find out how to provide cheaper transportation and pay higher wages if Henry Ford could be persuaded to serve on the interstate commerce commission.

A movie stage manager may say things to the campaigner that a regular political adviser would never venture.

If fashion continues to announce shorter skirts, the costumes will consist largely of shoe-tops.

Swatting Roorbacks.

Senator Smoot is one of his party's "wheel-horses" in the Senate and out. In the Senate he is equally good in committee work and in open debate in the chamber. Out of the Senate he is equally good as adviser and as stump. An all-around man, who knows his business. For this reason more than ordinary interest was aroused the other day by the statement that the senator was a critic of Chairman Wilcox, and of opinion that the republican campaign was not being properly managed; that the returned bull moosers were being made too much of and the "old guard" too little of.

When this was brought to Mr. Smoot's attention he put it to sleep with an emphatic contradiction, and in doing so said this:

"I am out to elect Mr. Hughes. He will make a great President. I need anybody's aid and I am prepared to give Mr. Wilcox any assistance I can. I want him to use every means he can to bring about Mr. Hughes' election, and I don't care who helps him. There is nothing in the talk, as far as I am concerned, of dissatisfaction."

In no other spirit can the republicans win this election. The sharpness of the division of four years ago is well remembered; and probably the Utah senator remembers it as well as anybody else. Bull moosers distrusted and denounced republicans, and vice versa. The shindy was red hot while it lasted.

But the Hughes candidacy is based upon the proposition that the shindy is over; that the shillies have been turned into olive branches; that the real peace

again reigns; that bull moosers and republican are brothers once more.

In Maine fraternalization was effected and demonstrated. The reunited republicans swept the state—took everything in contest and walked away with it. Bull moosers of the Roosevelt variety did all they could. Old guards of the Smoot variety did all they could. Both gave every assistance in their power to those entrusted with the management of the campaign.

The example set was good. Will it be copied in larger states, say in New York, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, where bull moosery four years ago was a great force and operated to the hurt of the republicans? Mr. Smoot, in substance, so urges, and is prepared to do his bit.

And in promptly noticing the story calculated to do both him and his party harm, Mr. Smoot set a good example, which should be widely copied. The roorback period of the campaign has begun; and a roorback put out of business in time may frustrate nine on the eve of hatching. And this is as good policy for one party as for the other.

The Loaf of Bread.

Nothing in the law prohibits the making and offering for sale of a loaf of bread of any size the baker wishes. He may make it sixteen ounces or ten ounces or five ounces. He may then charge for that loaf anything he thinks will induce sales, so long as he does not fix the price in combination with other bakers of his territory. In short, the baker is free to make whatever he pleases and charge whatever he desires for his products.

That is the present state of the law in the District, since a court decision of some years ago by which an old ordinance regulating the size of the bread loaf was swept aside. No legislation has subsequently been enacted to replace the municipal ordinance, though several efforts have been made to secure a new law.

It is well for the public to bear these facts in mind in relation to the present discussion of bread prices, started by the proposal to increase the rate for a loaf. If the bakers do not raise the price they may reduce the size of the loaf. There is nothing to prevent them.

In view of this condition it would be well if the bakers adopted a policy of standardizing their loaves more thoroughly than at present, and, if the bread is wrapped, of stamping the covering plainly so that the purchaser can know just what size loaf is being bought. Of course, the purchaser can at any time have the loaf weighed in the grocery store, or, if he gets his bread direct from the wagon, he can keep a pair of scales and weigh the bread himself. There should be a perfect understanding as to what the consumer is getting.

A "loaf" of bread means nothing unless there is a standard. At present the average bread loaf weighs approximately eleven ounces in the local trade. But there are "small loaves" and "large loaves," so that even with this general standard there is no assurance of what a "loaf" means to the customer. Out of this immediate discussion as to prices should come a better understanding on the score of the value which is being rendered for the price paid for the loaf, whatever it may weigh or cost.

Democratic campaigners as a rule are inclined to refer to the Maine election as a closed incident and look to the future.

The month with the "A" has progressed far enough to demonstrate that the Deutschland left the Chesapeake oyster unimpaired and untrifled.

Statements from democratic campaign headquarters indicate that the Maine figures have induced no psychological depression.

In the atmosphere of doubt created by censorship policy may arise as to whether there really is any such U-boss as the Bremen.

Some of the statesmen who are home mending fences are inclined to regard the annual vacation as a myth.

The Price of Freedom.

A suit has been filed in New York which may result in light being shed upon an episode which has heretofore been somewhat mysterious, namely, the release from the federal prison at Atlanta of Charles W. Morse, convicted of banking frauds and pardoned by President Taft. Morse fought desperately for his freedom, exhausting every legal recourse to prevent conviction, but the inexorable process of law sent him finally to the penitentiary. There he was apparently stricken with a mortal disease. His condition was frequently reported as pitiable. An appeal to public sympathy was made. The warm heart of President Taft was stirred by the representation that Morse had only a short time to live, and he granted him his freedom in order that he might end his days at liberty. Promptly upon his release Morse began to improve, and today, according to report, there is not a healthier looking man in New York than the erstwhile dying convict.

Now comes Max C. Baum of New York, claiming compensation in \$100,000 for his services in securing Morse's release. He alleges that he worked for Morse during the legal fight against conviction and afterward, at the instigation of Mrs. Morse, he continued his endeavors to elicit sympathy, first through a fraternal organization to arouse public sympathy, and that later, by other means, he enlisted the sympathy of Mr. Taft. He says that Morse promised that if he succeeded he would be made wealthy beyond the wildest dreams. All that he actually got from Morse, upon the latter's release, was a bouquet of roses.

And so he sets \$100,000 as the price of his services. Morse denies that he ever hired Baum or promised him anything, or that Baum ever did anything in his behalf. If the case ever comes to trial it will be interesting to know what means were employed to secure Morse's pardon, what representations were made, and upon what foundation, that caused the belief to prevail that the prisoner at Atlanta was a victim of a fatal malady and had only a short time to live.

The Easily Obtained Pistol Again.

A young lad shot and fatally wounded a girl the other evening in this city. He claims that the shooting was accidental. He has nevertheless been held on a charge of murder. In any case, the fact stands forth distinctly that this young lad had a deadly weapon in his possession, contrary to the law. He explains that he obtained the pistol from another boy, relating a complex story of the transfer. Once before he got into trouble through the possession of a pistol. He seems to have had no difficulty getting guns.

But as a matter of fact nobody has the least difficulty getting guns in Washington, under the present laws. Anybody with a murderous or suicidal impulse can get a pistol within a few minutes. The formula for obtaining one is merely to give a name and an address—any name and address will serve. Given the price—and the price is cheap—and the gun is to be had.

Repeated crimes and suicides have demonstrated the dangerous laxity of the local laws, the utter uselessness of the statutes as a defense against tragedy through pistol use. It has been urged again and again that no matter how many names and addresses the dealers in deadly weapons may record the pistol crimes and self-murders continue and will continue until it becomes an offense to sell, exchange or give away a deadly weapon save upon the presentation of a permit issued by some responsible official, before whom the would-be purchaser must present himself with proof of his need and his trustworthy character.

Just why such an amendment to the pistol law is not pressed by the authorities is beyond comprehension. The necessity has been apparent for years. The matter has been specifically urged upon official attention many times. Yet no action is taken, and session of Congress without any official effort to obtain an enactment which would unquestionably reduce the pistol crimes in Washington by a large percentage. Is human life so lightly regarded here that this matter is deemed not worthy the attention of those in authority?

While favoring policies of peace and conciliation, Mr. Bryan no doubt regards the attitude of progressives toward Mr. Roosevelt as altogether too forgiving.

The strikebreaker is never a popular figure. But maybe he, too, has a family to support.

The recently enacted eight-hour law is in the nature of an industrial New Year resolution prepared a long way in advance.

Copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminum and antimony recovered in the United States from scrap metals, skimmings and drosses in 1915, according to statistics gathered by the geological survey, were valued at \$114,304,130, as compared with \$97,039,706 in 1914.

This great gain was due in part to the greater recoveries and much higher average values of the metals. In part to the realization of our manufacturers that they have been wasting a great deal of valuable material in the export of waste metal to foreign countries, and a large demand for metal products, particularly those that are exported, made 1915 the most prosperous year for the waste metal trade.

Investigators of the survey found that the imperative demand for zinc and copper by the automobile industry, and for foreign trade made spot metal very scarce. Secondary metals not desired for these purposes were, however, generally available for domestic uses when virgin metal could not be purchased at a reasonable price.

The incentive of high prices caused all metal wastes to be more carefully saved, segregated and sold off. Many manufacturers who had considered virgin metals only as suitable for their products found that they could use considerable waste metal in the manufacture of their products with good judgment in their treatment.

The increased use of secondary tin, lead and aluminum, say the geological experts, was normally to be expected under the improved conditions of business, and the proportionally larger increase in the recoveries of zinc, copper and lead was due in part to the foreign demand for these metals for manufactured goods containing the metals named.

Dressingmaking, according to officials of the Department of Labor who have recently completed an investigation in several cities, ranks among the best women's employment. It is a living wage, the reason being that the fundamental and underlying principle of woman's dress is variety, which makes the trade one of the least standardized in process and product. Notwithstanding it is one of the most seasonal of all trades, and the demand for it is kept in good condition by the best practice to remove it. It is neither advisable nor necessary to roll lawns during the summer.

Next summer the fish will be still in the swim.

And the sunshine will laugh till the twilight grows dim.

And the star mist the heavens is lighting.

Next summer the leaves will return to the trees.

And the birds, by their roosting protected.

Will revive the old songs, as they warble at ease—

Regardless of who gets elected!

Oh, the townsman must hope and keep paying the score.

While the countryman pays and keeps hoping.

Mongers the questions that baffled our fathers of yore.

We must stoutly keep grasping and groping.

But there is one institution that cannot go wrong.

For it is one that will be respected.

And the world on its way will go rolling along—

Regardless of who gets elected!

WHICH THE COVERED TREES GIVE FIFTY YEARS AGO

Schools throughout the country are opening, and one of the questions that come up for consideration by officials of the bureau of education is that of the open-air school. Open-air schools represent one of the latest developments in public school organization. They came as the result of a desire for better conservation of the health of those children who were unable to profit physically and mentally by the life and work of regular indoor schools.

According to officials of the bureau of education who have made a special study of the open-air school organization. They came as the result of a desire for better conservation of the health of those children who were unable to profit physically and mentally by the life and work of regular indoor schools. The open-air school is a building which is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus.

In Europe, on the other hand, the arrangements of buildings and the choice of sites for open-air schools are based in general the lines laid down in the original open-air school at Charleston, West Virginia, situated in a beautiful pine forest. Indoor schools, according to the government experts, are developed under the idea that teachers had to do with the minds and not with the bodies of children. While the open-air school is based on the conception that the first essential to a worthy education is sound bodily health, the indoor school is based on the error of assuming that mind is not closely associated with the physical body, and that the latter has grown out of the former. The open-air school is based on the conception that the first essential to a worthy education is sound bodily health, the indoor school is based on the error of assuming that mind is not closely associated with the physical body, and that the latter has grown out of the former.

Officials of the bureau of education, who have been endeavoring to introduce the open-air school into the United States, are forecasting the time when the open-air school will be the whole school population. This seems reasonable to these experts after having seen the wonderful results already obtained by the schools.

Some have been desirable in classrooms in the open air, and the children should always be properly clothed. Many open-air schools have been built on hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus.

One of the problems of the open-air school is the problem of the children's clothing. The children should always be properly clothed. Many open-air schools have been built on hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus. The school is built on a hillside, and the children are taken to the school by a special car or bus.

Again on the Pacific coast, California has 20,025,999 acres of vacant land; Oregon has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Nevada has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Arizona has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; New Mexico has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Texas has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Oklahoma has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Kansas has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Nebraska has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Colorado has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Wyoming has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Montana has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Idaho has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Utah has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Arizona has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; New Mexico has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Texas has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Oklahoma has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Kansas has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Nebraska has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Colorado has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Wyoming has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; Montana has 1,000,000 acres of vacant land; 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